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Taft Takes the Risk.

BY LEO.

And the risk he takes is a real one, one that few men in his circumstances would be willing to take. Naturally enough, the President has an ambition to serve his country another term in the presidency, but the stand he takes touching the wealthy corporations doing business contrary to law, that is, contrary to the Sherman law, is calculated to stir up against him powerful enemies. He knows all this, but like a brave man, takes his risk in trying to enforce the law as he finds it.

The people of this country ought to hold in admiration a man who undertakes to perform his sworn duty when he knows that all the great combinations will turn against him—have already, in fact. Like Henry Clay, it seems that Taft would rather be right than be president for another term.

But will not the common people in whose interest he is taking the risk come to his rescue? This is not certain. The probability is that the common people will have no great interest in the fight. President Taft is philosopher enough to know that the common people quite often vote against their true interests. This is done sometimes through the lack of appreciation, and oftener through political bias. Sometimes the people can be made to believe what is not true.

Why does the President take the great risk of antagonizing the great Steel Trust at this time? Does he not know that the thing is loaded? Yes, he fully realizes his danger, and goes about doing his duty because he thinks he ought to do it. This is fine! Courageous!

The so-called Sherman law is not of Taft's making. It has been the law of the land these many years, and recently the Supreme court explained the meaning of it so that the executive branch of the government has no excuse for the non-enforcement thereof. The Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust have been forced to reorganize and comply with the law. Now it is the great Steel Trust that has been sued. It creates a flurry and the President is blamed for creating a business disturbance. It would be equally foolish to blame the sheriff of the county for creating a batch of criminals. The law was made to be enforced, and if the enforcement be detrimental to the public welfare let Congress either repeal or amend. If it be allowed to stand, let it be enforced.

The people may come to the rescue of a courageous president. But whether they will or will not the Chief Magistrate is absolutely right in his attitude. He can not afford to wink at the violation of law by a wealthy corporation. Rich and poor must obey the law. And if this impartial enforcement of law will cause

the defeat of the President at the coming national convention or the subsequent election, he can stand the defeat with a good conscience.

The Republican national convention can do no better than stand by the President, even if defeat threatens the party. Better go down in defeat attempting to do the right thing than win an election by catering to wrong. Trimming and swerving must not be exalted as if sublime virtues. Stand firm in the right.

What will the Democratic party do about it? It is hard telling. Success is ardently wished for and the party may consent to pay too much for a temporary advantage. The garrulous Champ Clark predicts a sweeping victory for Democracy at the coming election. Perhaps the prediction will come true, but if the victory is gained by joining the trusts and combinations it will cost the party too much. And the ascendancy will be brief and inglorious.

We do not anticipate such an alliance. The great leader of Democracy for the last sixteen years has not expended so much oratory against the trusts in vain. If the present Democratic regime will stoop to conquer, W. J. Bryan is almost sure to lift up his powerful voice against it. Let the President stand firm in the right, come what will.

A Burglar's Awful Deed

may not paralyze a home so completely as a mother's long illness. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a splendid remedy for women. "They gave me wonderful benefit in constipation and female trouble," wrote Mrs. M. C. Dunlap, of Leadville, Tenn. If ailing, try them. 25c at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

The Ladies' World for November is right up to the high mark set by recent issues of that magazine, and compares very favorably with many of its more expensive competitors. One of the most notable stories is A Little Comedy of Wrath, by Lillie Hamilton French. Then there is a strong piece of work by Florence Morse Kingsley, called The Faithfulness of Hannah. Edith Barnard Delano has a characteristic story in The Way It Happened; and there is the installment of the charming Love by Express, which ends next month. Myra Drake Moore gives a most interesting account of a winter spent in Honolulu. A number of photographs showing the customs and recreations of the inhabitants add to the attractiveness of the author's work. Two series of articles begin in this number—Studies in Married Life, and Earning by Saving—there are many things the housekeeper will be glad to know, and the various departments are as practical as ever.—[New York: Fifty cents a year.]

See Clubbing List.

Gettysburg.

Here we are at the end of October and two months left to end the year. A year seems a short space of time, and its passage gives us seemingly little time for accomplishing the duties of life. There may be few persons who have little concern whether they do something or nothing. It matters little to such persons what is done and the world is little benefited by their presence in it. We are on the eve of an important election, and grave questions are up continually for solution, but to those careless people it matters little what may result. It is because of this that results are obtained that are injurious to the general welfare of the people. Just about this time elections are being held to determine whether the counties voting dry three years ago shall continue in their dry moorings. Thus far the voting has been favorable to the wets. This has not resulted so much from dissatisfaction with the dry conditions as it has from a fickleness of judgment, a carelessness as to whether righteousness or wrong shall prevail. It does seem to me very strange that well-intentioned people can see the two conditions so nearly alike as not to be able to determine which ought to have the preference in their judgment and will so vote as to allow wrong to prevail. We find people who can learn nothing except from experience, and so will get on both sides of the same question. It is because of this want of stability in people's judgment that the wets are carrying the elections to the extent shown by the elections held last week. It is no surprise that the booze manufacturers, dealers and dispensers of it vote that way and it need surprise no one to find that class of persons so arrayed, for there is money in it for them, but none for any person else; and it is a great surprise to us that persons of ordinary business acumen would align themselves as supporters of such an unrighteous cause. The counties so far carried by the wets had enlisted in their cause a "business men's club." God save us from the odium of such a misnomer. Think of it, real business men enlisting in such a cause, and on account of promises made by the liquor gang. It ought to be well understood by this time that those fellows stand fast to no promise of right doing or obedience to law. They were never known to obey any law restraining them or regulating their business. One of their large stock in trade is that the Rose law is not obeyed. Can any person point to the fact that the liquor seller ever obeyed the regulation laws prior to the Rose law? Why were they not obeyed? For the simple reason that the grog sellers will obey no law that restrains them in any way. The Rose law has been treated in the same way that they treated the prior law.

If it's true that the Rose law is not obeyed is that any reason why its benefits should be set aside by a wet vote? Let me ask those blatant fellows how much they have done toward enforcing the law? I apprehend that if they had exacted half the effort to enforce the law as they did to inform us that it was not enforced, it would have been much better obeyed. Again, I will ask them to inform us how much they did to procure its violations? I wonder how much those business men's clubs will do to secure the enforcement of regulation laws? We will see what we will see. Did any person ever know his satanic majesty to make war upon his own kingdom and against his own progress? Let us cast our vote in the oncoming election in favor of law enforcement and civic righteousness.

Our people have had a feast of good things in religious meetings, Sunday school convention and the initial number of our lecture course. These were well attended and were feasts of good things—the Sunday school convention in particular—and drew persons from quite a distance. I forbear mention of any particular person or subject it discussed.

H. M. and S. M. Dershem returned home last Friday from their attendance at an implement and vehicle convention held in Cincinnati last week.

It is with deep regret that we learned of the death of the Editor's wife, and in this manner extend him our sincerest sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Oct. 30. XOB

It Startled the World

when the astounding claims were first made for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, but forty years of wonderful cures have proved them true, and everywhere it is now known as the best salve on earth for Burns, Boils, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Eczema, Chapped Hands, Fever Sores and Piles. Only 25c at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

Palestine.

Palestine Temple sent eighteen of its number as delegates to the District convention of Pythian Sisters, held at Greenville on October 26. It is said to have been a splendid gathering.

Special services were held at the Disciple church Sunday evening. The lecture was given by Rev. Guy, concerning the license question in Ohio as it is now.

Mrs. Jennie Dickey visited her son, near Clark's Station, Sunday.

The bean supper given by the Disciple Sunday school last Saturday night was a success, both socially and financially.

Willard Clapp was at home from Dayton over Sunday.

Miss Merle Saylor of Richmond was at home over Sunday.

Rev. Guy and family visited Mrs. Rebecca Cole last Sunday. Oct. 30. JONES.

The Journal and Cincinnati Post both a year for \$2.50.

Ninevah.

Had a fair week to work last week, and there was a good bit of corn husked. A couple of the machines have begun.

Workmen now have the church ready to begin laying slate and were to commence today.

P. H. Delk, who purchased the old church building, was making arrangements to have it moved this week, but as the new church is not yet ready for use he was prevailed upon to let them use the old one till the new one is ready, which he will no doubt do, as it would be very inconvenient to hold Sunday school and church services somewhere else.

George Shields and wife of Greenville were Sunday guests of W. G. Rogers and family, and also attended divine services here in the evening.

Rev. W. E. Michael of Weaver Station filled the appointment here Sunday evening, in the absence of Rev. Plack.

Mrs. Burl Corwin's Sunday school class will serve lunch in the school house here on election day. The proceeds are to be used in getting carpet for the new church. Let the new project be well patronized, as it deserves.

Isaac Unger's autoed to Greenville Saturday afternoon.

Oct. 30. GAIL.

Early Christmas Shopping.

It is all very well to talk about early Christmas shopping, but nine out of ten of us have not the early Christmas shopping wherewithal. What with shoes for Johnnie, and a coat for Susan, and gentle reminders from the coalman and other trusting ones, most of us come bump up against the week before Christmas before we can spare a cent for Christmas doings. Then the question is, What? The stores are jammed, there are heaps of foolish notions to catch the belated shopper.

And yet how easy it is to get just the right thing at a modest cost, namely, a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion!

It costs \$1.75, and how can you invest \$1.75 to better advantage if you wish to make a gift that will benefit as well as gratify the friend or family to whom you send it? And if you can subscribe early, you get just so much more for the money—all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1911 free.

Then, too, your present will be as fresh and pleasing a year from now as on Christmas morning, and of how many presents can that be said?

The one to whom you give the subscription will receive free The Companion's Calendar for 1912, lithographed in ten colors and gold, and you, too, as giver of the subscription, will receive a copy of the Calendar.

Only \$1.75 now for the 52 weekly issues, but on January 1, 1912, the subscription price will be advanced to \$2.00.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

NEW CASIC LAWS NOT POPULAR

History Shows That Ohio People Have Been Conservative.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851

All Questions Received Majority Vote On Proposition But Not a Majority of Votes Cast at Election.

BY PROF. C. B. GALBREATH, Former State Librarian.

In spite of the demonstrated defects and inadequacy of the constitution of 1802, the new constitution, embracing the popular reforms of the day, was not carried by an overwhelming majority. This attests a fact that has been evident throughout our state history; when it comes to the adoption of a state constitution the people of Ohio have been conservative. And we might truly add that when amendments have been submitted the electors have been indifferent as well as conservative.

To the changes brought about by the new constitution, the people gradually adjusted themselves and it steadily grew in popular favor. It added to the strength of the Democratic party, and Joseph McMill, the president of the convention, was elected governor by a substantial majority. The apportionment, as already noted, was made in the interest of that party, but it was destined soon to lose the advantage of its gerrymander. New issues, national in their scope, arose above the political horizon. The cloud, at first small and insignificant, grew as it swept on, bearing in its breast bolts of destruction for the Whig party and for its opponent the scourge of defeat, humiliation and long years of exile.

The section providing for the amendment of the constitution required that proposed changes should receive a three-fifths affirmative vote of both branches of the general assembly and then be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election. In order to become a part of the constitution, an amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast at such election. Of course, it might receive a majority of all the votes cast thereon, but not a majority of the total votes cast at the election. The votes on the amendments submitted in 1857 will illustrate the practical working of this section.

Vote on amendments to the constitution submitted at the October election, 1857:

Total number of votes cast.....	332,126
Affirmative vote necessary to carry any amendment.....	166,064
Proposition No. 1, annual sessions, Yes.....	151,212
Annual sessions, No.....	31,899

Majority.....	119,312
Proposition No. 2, change of district courts, Yes.....	156,646
Change of district courts, No.....	39,939

Majority.....	126,607
Proposition No. 3, bank and individual taxation, equal, Yes.....	160,470
Bank and individual taxation, equal, No.....	29,693

Majority.....	139,861
Proposition No. 4, corporations, Yes.....	128,229
Proposition No. 4, corporations, No.....	35,973

Majority.....	87,256
Proposition No. 5, single districts, Yes.....	147,260
Proposition No. 5, single districts, No.....	22,657

Majority.....	114,603
It will thus be seen that while each proposition received a majority of the votes cast thereon, no one received a constitutional majority of all the votes cast at the election. All of these amendments were defeated by the electors who refrained from voting on them. Some of them doubtless did this purposely, but most of them were negligent and indifferent. Of course it was the purpose of those who framed this section to make it somewhat difficult to amend the constitution. The theory was that before a change should be made there ought to be such a popular demand for it that it would secure the support of a majority of all the votes cast at the regular election.	

However this may be, it is certain that the practical inability to adopt amendments led the people in 1871 to vote for a convention "to revise, alter or amend" the constitution. The two decades from 1850 to 1870 had witnessed great changes in Ohio. The population had grown from 1,980,329 to 2,865,280, but in a much greater ratio had increased our corporate and industrial development. Vast aggregations of wealth had been invested in commerce and manufacturing. Railroad, telegraph and express companies were performing a great service for the people, reaping rich returns and gradually acquiring political influence of a dangerous character. Immediately after the close of the civil war the enterprising spirit of the people turned to peaceful activities, great manufacturing establishments sprang up, and Ohio exemplified the declaration of a president of the United States that "the fires of productive industry were kindled at the funeral pyre of slavery." These changes magnified old

problems of state government and brought forth new ones. Failure to adopt amendments to meet those new conditions led to the agitation for a constitutional convention, and when the question was submitted to the people in 1871, the proposition prevailed by the following vote:

Whole number of votes cast at election.....	459,990
Necessary to authorize the calling of convention.....	229,996
For the convention.....	264,970
Against the convention.....	104,231

It would be difficult to enumerate all the considerations that led the people to vote in favor of a convention. It was generally conceded that the judicial system again needed revision. In a public address, General Thomas Ewing declared that the supreme court was four years in arrears with its work and that with all diligence on the part of its judges the law's delays were destined to become more vexatious and expensive. There was also a general feeling that there should be a more effective regulation of corporations. The eternal warfare between the temperance people and the liquor interests figured pretty largely in the vote for the convention. The anti-license advocates had won by a small majority when the constitution of 1851 was adopted. The friends of the license system were new eager for another test of strength and felt very sanguine that they would be able to vote their proposition into the constitution. Other questions of minor interest helped to bring about the result. Among these were the veto power of the governor, limitation of indebtedness for cities, the salary system for county officers and proportional representation on the supreme bench.

The election of delegates resulted in the choice of men of high average ability, a number of whom were, or afterward became, prominent. Of the entire number, 105, sixty-five were lawyers, a fact that was seized upon and used with telling effect by the opponents of the constitution when it was submitted to popular vote.

The convention opened with a more intelligent discussion of the oath to be taken by the members than that noted at the outset of the convention of 1850-51. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice White of the supreme court of the state, in the usual form, including, of course, the pledge to support the then existing constitution of Ohio.

A majority of the delegates were Republicans, but the organization of the convention was effected without partisan controversy, and Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, was elected president on the sixth ballot. D. W. Rhodes was elected secretary on the fourth ballot. Before the convention concluded its labors the president resigned to accept the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled January 28, 1874, by the election, on the fourth ballot, of Rufus King, of Cincinnati.

There was some controversy over the letting of printing contracts, but it did not end as in the previous convention, turn on the politics of the printer. The policy of competitive bidding, which was openly opposed by the dominant party in the convention of 1850-51, seems to have grown quite popular in two decades. There was no objection whatever to it, and the controversy arose over accepting the bid of a Cleveland firm, but slightly lower than that of a Columbus establishment. It was argued, and with much show of reason, that the superior convenience arising from having the work done by a local printer would more than balance the difference in price. But the convention by a substantial majority kept its faith and voted to give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

On May 20th, the fifth day of the convention, the chair announced the following standing committees:

1. On privileges and elections.
2. On preamble and bill of rights.
3. On the legislative department.
4. On the executive department.
5. On the judicial department.
6. On the elective franchise.
7. On education.
8. On public institutions.
9. On public debt and public works.
10. On the militia.
11. On accounts and expenditures.
12. On county and township organizations.
13. On apportionment and representation.
14. On revenue and taxation.
15. On municipal corporations.
16. On corporations other than municipal.
17. On miscellaneous subjects.
18. On amendments.
19. On the schedule.
20. On traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The "Official report of the proceedings and debates of the third constitutional convention of Ohio," published in two volumes, the second in three parts, contains a very complete and detailed record of all that was proposed and done. The volumes aggregate over 4,800 pages. One wishes that the work might have been more thoroughly indexed, for while it contains much that is now of little practical value, it also includes a great fund of able discussions of fundamental principles and problems of state government that are of current interest. To some of the more important of these, brief reference will be made in a succeeding contribution.

Single Taxers Admission.

The Public, a single tax organ of Chicago, frankly admits that they are for the initiative and referendum because only through direct legislation will they be able to get the single tax and common ownership of land in Ohio and elsewhere.—Woodfield Republican.